THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

The North Carolinian.

VOL III. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1864. NO. 215

THE
NORTH CAROLINIAN
BY
P. J. SINCLAIR.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is served to subscribers in town at ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week in advance, payable to the Carriers weekly.

Single copies TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

PRICE FOR MAILING.

Single copies 25 cents. Six months TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS. Three months, FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

One month THREE DOLLARS.

The "INTELLIGENCER," a weekly four paged newspaper, published at this Office, is mailed to subscribers at FIVE DOLLARS for six months. Three months, THREE DOLLARS.

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Advertisements for the CAROLINIAN will be charged THREE DOLLARS per square for each and every insertion, eight lines or less constituting a square.

Advertisements for the INTELLIGENCER will be inserted once in Daily, and charged Daily rates for that insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompan the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid for strictly in advance.

The Value of Money.

Value of old Issue	New Issue	Val. new issue	Value of old Issue
1 00	66⅔	1 00	1 50
2 00	1 33½	2 00	3 00
3 00	2 00	3 00	4 50
4 00	2 66⅔	4 00	6 00
5 00	3 33½	5 00	7 50
10 00	6 66⅔	10 00	15 00
15 00	10 00	15 00	22 00
20 00	13 33⅓	20 00	30 00
25 00	16 66⅔	25 00	37 50
30 00	20 00	30 00	45 00
35 00	23 33⅓	35 00	52 50
40 00	26 66⅔	40 00	60 00
45 00	30 00	45 00	67 50
50 00	33 33⅓	50 00	75 00
55 00	36 66⅔	55 00	82 50
60 00	40 00	60 00	90 00
65 00	43 33⅓	65 00	97 50
70 00	46 66⅔	70 00	105 00
75 00	50 00	75 00	112 50
80 00	53 33⅓	80 00	120 00
85 00	56 66⅔	85 00	127 50
90 00	60 00	90 00	135 00
95 00	63 33⅓	95 00	142 50
100 00	66 66⅔	100 00	150 00

SYNOPSIS OF FUNDING SCHEME OF CURRENCY BILL AS TO STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—*Non-Interest Bearing* $100 *Notes.* Receivable for public dues before April 1st, 1864, at par; from and after April 1st, 1864, not receivable at all, but

FUNDABLE IN FOUR PER CENT. BONDS

Before 1st April, 1864, at par.
From 1st to last day of April, inc, at 66⅔
From 1st to last day of May, inc., at 56⅔
From 1st to last day of June, inc., at 46⅔
From 1st to last day of July, inc., at 36⅔
From 1st to last day of Aug., inc., at 26⅔
From 1st to last day of Sept., inc., at 16⅔
Swept away by monthly tax, Oct. inc., at 6⅔

Any non-interest bearing $100 notes held on the first of January, 1865, are taxed 100 per cent., thus destroying every vestige of value.

THE
REPORTER'S DICTIONARY,
BASED ON PHONOGRAPHY.

IN PRESS and shortly to be published, a book with the above title, prepared by the subscriber, who has had nearly 20 years practice in Phonographic writing, having been at one time employed as an official reporter in the United States Senate, and, who has been for the last seventeen months, and is now, reporter of the Atlanta Intelligencer.

The Dictionary will contain indications, by means of a simple nomenclature, for writing with Phonographic letters, about 20,000 words of the English language, of ninety-nine one-hundreths of those in common use—the remaining words being easily written after these are learned.

In the Introduction to the Dictionary, simple instruction will be given for beginners of the study of Phonography, with lithographed illustrations, prepared by one of the best artists in the Confederacy. The object of the publication is to make a STANDARD for Confederate Reporters, and to render it possible for the much coveted and beautiful art of Reporting, to be learned even without the aid of a teacher.

As the work will be expensive, new type having been procured expressly for it, only a small edition will be issued. Those who desire copies are requested to send to the author their orders at once, (to be recorded,) accompanied with the price of the same, which will be five dollars per copy. The book in paper cover, and suitable for use, will be sent to all subscribers, by mail, without additional expense. A. E. MARSHALL,

dtf Augusta, Ga.

H. McMILLAN
Auctioneer and
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 10-3m*

J. G. GODFREY,
WHOLESALE, RETAIL
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Keeps Cotton Yarns For Sale.
Fayetteville, N. C.
199-tf

CLAIMS
of Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed a Commissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty, arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship [illegible] the claimant is the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimant or claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimants be a child or children of the deceased, and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claim is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or administratorship must be certified to, under seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of the papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non-commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early a day as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants' Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY,
123-tf Commissioner.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIERS
throughout the Confederacy

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
RAILROAD BUREAU.
RICHMOND, Feb. 20th, 1864.

THE friends and relatives of soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia are hereby notified that an arrangement has this day been effected with the SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, to carry all packages of food and wearing apparel to Richmond, Va.

To secure the advantages thus obtained through the express company, the following instructions must be observed:

Packages must not contain more than one hundred pounds; be well secured, and plainly marked, and sent at the expense of the shipper to either of the Soldiers' Relief Associations which are located as follows:

In North Carolina, at Raleigh; in South Carolina, at Columbia; in Georgia, at Augusta; in Alabama, at Montgomery; or at any other point at which one of these Associations have an office.

The Agents of these Associations will there take charge of them, and ship daily, by Southern Express Company, to the proper Agents of the respective States at Richmond, who will see them distributed to the proper individual owners.

To meet the wishes of the soldiers, and to give them a certain and speedy communication with home the Southern Express Company has agreed to give this freight preference over everything else; and in order that no obstacle may occur to the success of so laudable an enterprise, the several Railroad Companies are hereby requested to render the Express Company such facilities as will enable it to make this arrangement a complete success.

As the Southern Express Company assumes all responsibility of the transportation of those packages, the Relief Associations are requested to withdraw their Agents who have heretofore acted as travelling messengers. If the Relief Association will establish agencies in the rear of there armies, they may enjoy the same privileges hereby secured to the Army of Northern Virginia.

F. W. SIMS,
Lieut. Col. and Quartermaster

Approved.
V. R. Lawton, Quartermaster Gen.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO.,
AUGUSTA, GA., Feb 20, 1864.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY hereby notify the friends and relatives of Soldiers in the Army of Northern Va., and elsewhere, that they are prepared to carry out arrangements as announced in the above card and that they will do all in her power to fulfil its requirements.

JAMES SHUTER,
Gen'l Sup't. & Acting Pres't So. Exp. Co.
may 20-tf.

A FEW more volumes of "Robert and Harold" or "The Young Mariooners," together with "Duncan Adair," by Mrs. Jane T. Cross. Just received at
17, Market Square.

Envelopes! Envelopes!

A SUPERIOR article of ENVELOPES Commercial size, just received and for sale, at the store under the
June 20 tf CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS.
CORRECTED [illegible]

Bacon	[illegible]
Pork	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
Beef	[illegible]
Beeswax	[illegible]
Butter	[illegible]
Cotton	[illegible]
Coffee	[illegible]
Cotton Yarn	[illegible]
Dried Fruit ... Appl	[illegible]
Eggs	[illegible]
Extract Logwood	[illegible]
Flour	[illegible]
Flaxseed	[illegible]
Fodder	[illegible]
Hay	[illegible]
Shucks	[illegible]
Grain—Corn	[illegible]
Wheat	[illegible] bushel
Rye ..... 15 50 @ $— 00	bushel
Oats 9 00 $10 00	bushel
Peas ..... 17 50 @ 20 00	bushel
Hides—Green ..... 2 50 @ 3 00	lb
Dry ..... 5 50 @ 6 00	lb
Iron—Swedes ..... 3 50 @ 4 50	lb
Leather—Upper 25 00	lb
Sole 18 00	lb
Liquors—Corn Whiskey 50 00	gallon
Apple and Peach Brandy 60 00	gallon
Molasses $15 20 00	gallon
Nails ..... 3 50 @ 4 00	lb
Onions ..... 20 00 @ 25 00	bushel
Potatoes—Irish ..... $— @ 15 00	bushel
Sweet ..... $7 50 @ 10 00	bushel
Rice ..... 05 @ 75 @	lb
Sugar 10	lb
Soap ..... Family Bar 2 00	lb
Tallow 5 00	lb
Spirits Turpentine 3 00	gal.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings ..... 3 00 @ 3 25	Yard
Salt ..... $— 00 @ 40	bushel
Shallow ..... 2 50 @ 3 00	lb
Wool ..... 5 00 @ 8 00	lb

THE
ILLUSTRATED MERCURY!
ILLUSTRATED MERCURY!

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
HAS A LARGER
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT, CHARMING,
BRILLIANT, CHARMING,
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE,
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITICISMS MISCELLANY,
WITICISMS, MISCELLANY,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
A HOME JOURNAL FOR
THE HOUSEHOLD!
AN ORNAMENT
FOR THE PARLOR.
A SOLDIER'S
PAPER FOR
THE CAMP.
A
TRAVELLER'S
COMPANION.
PLEASANT READING
FOR EVERYBODY.
A RICH CASKET OF
POLITE SOUTHERN LITERATURE!

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The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,
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oprietor, Raleigh, N. C.
Jun

Wanted.
200,000 FEET OF 1½ & 1 INCH LUMBER, 12 inch. wide.
Apply CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reported by the Press Association, 1864

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia

NORTHERN NEWS.

Movements of Price and Forrest!

FROM THE VALLEY.

A SEVERE BATTLE!

FROM LEE'S ARMY.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY!

&c., &c., &c.

RICHMOND Oct. 12.—The Whig has received the Washington Chronicle of the 8th. Stanton sends a telegraph dispatch to Dix, dated the 7th, based upon a dispatch from Gen. Thomas, dated Nashville, the 7th, whose information was derived from Chattanooga, where Gen. Smith telegraphs to Thomas that the Confederates retreated from Altoona on 4th, moving in the direction of Dallas, leaving their dead and wounded in the hands of the enemy. Meanwhile Sherman's press dispatch of the same date says in the fight at Altoona on the 5th, our forces completely vanquished the rebels, who retreated, leaving in our hands between 400 and 500 killed and wounded.

Report says Forrest is enroute for Florence from Lawrenceburg. Another account says he is surrounded. An important movement is going on in Missouri. Late advices state that Price attempted to cross Osage river at Castle Rock, but was prevented by Yankee troops on the other side. As the river has swollen, it was supposed he would try to cross at another point.

It is also reported that several hundred Confederate cavalry crossed the Missouri into Montgomery county, Missouri.

The bridges over Gasconade river and Coles creek were burned. At the latter point 20 locomotives and 30 cars were destroyed.

A dispatch from St. Louis of the 7th of October says the enemy appeared before Jefferson City to-day. It is not known whether a battle has been fought.

The amount of damage to the Pacific Railroad is $300,000, and the prospective loss in business the same amount.

Rosecrans reports Ewing arrived at Rolla.

Neither Stanton or the press give any thing from the Army of the Potomac.

Grant is in Washington.

Gold in New York on the 7th, 202½.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Oct. 12.—Our cavalry have had a severe fight near Edwering, in the Valley. We drove the enemy's cavalry for several days, but on Sunday ventured too far and got in among their infantry. The result was we were repulsed and lost 8 guns. In other respects the affair does not seem to be serious.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 12.—Northern dates to the 9th received. Nothing from Sherman. Butler reports that in fight below Richmond on Friday, the rebels attacked with spirit, Kautz' Cavalay, in three entrenchments and drove them back with small loss of men, but with loss of his artillery, but says Birney subsequently advanced and regained Kautz' old position and holds the enemy in his inner line of entrenchments around Richmond. Butler says we have much the better of this day's work. 1,000 of the enemy were killed and wounded, 100 prisoners and a bloody repulse.

PETERSBURG, Oct, 12.—Last night there was heavy artillery and musketry for an hour or more, growing out of an alarm on the part of our pickets, amounting to nothing.

The enemy is demonstrating in front of Bermuda Hundreds to day. The enemy were moving across pontoons to the north side of the James river all last night.—Hospitals, wagon camps and other places are being rigidly inspected, and able-bodied men required to report to the front, disabled men and negroes to take their places as far as possible.

BEAST BUTLER ON THE PRESIDENCY.—The tender hearted and affectionate Butler, in a letter to "*Dear Cameron,*" (of Pennsylvania, Lincoln's former secretary of War,) in which he bids adieu to his Democratic friends and takes sides with Lincoln, essays to satisfy his old confreres that there is no difficulty in the way of their voting for Lincoln. He says if they elect McClellan they resist the country to the hands of Vallandigham, Voorhees, Wood, Seymour and others, who, if even they carry on the war, will disband two hundred thousand colored men now doing duty as soldiers. But Beast is a trump. This argument will tell amongst Yankees. Two hundred thousand of them have no idea of putting themselves in the places of these negroes! But Butler ridicules all fear of disbanding the negro question. It is an idle one, for the armies settle it as they advance. Slavery terminates wherever they appear.

He objects with great earnestness to McClellan's proposition to give the South guarantees, and asks if it is possible anybody at the North will agree to concessions to the South, forced at the point of the bayonet? For himself, he says he has but one article in his political creed, and that is "war," "until the authority of the Union is acknowledged and its laws obeyed upon every foot of soil ever within the boundary of the United States." Most amiable and conciliatory Beast! May you have enough of war before you descend to your final abode!

Richmond Dispatch.

FROM GEORGIA.—Northern dates of the 6th say that they have heard nothing from Sherman for five days. They suppose that he is engaged in strengthening his position and destroying rebel communications, and that he is only silent because he is too busy to communicate with the Government by useless dispatches. They are seemingly convinced that he is playing smart generally.

General Hood is probably aware of his movements, and will keep him from doing much harm.

The Weekly Intelligencer

IS PUBLISHED AT AYETTEVILLE, N. C. on TUESDAY of each week. It is made up from the news contained in the DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN, and will always contain the

VERY LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

having the advantage of the news of the PRESS ASSOCIATION, of which the Daily North Carolinian is a member.

THE MARKETS

Will be fully and carefully reported each day, and a true statement of their condition honestly given. We have

SECURED CORRESPONDENTS

In the Armies of Gens. LEE and PICKET, and will always give a faithful and full record of army matters.

POST MASTERS and others are requested to act as AGENTS, and each Agent sending six or more subscribers with the money for six months, will receive the Weekly paper six months gratis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will not be taken for a longer period than six months; and in no case will the paper be sent until the money is received.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for $2 per square of 16 lines for the first, and one dollar for each succeding publication.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER—Three months, $3 00
" " Six months, 5 00

J. J. SINCLAIR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

COTTON CARDS, No. 1

THE Fayetteville COTTON CARD Manufacturing Company are now manufacturing Cards superior to any run through the blockade, and at present selling for sale price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered at Wilmington free of expense.

Call upon or address
A. A. McKETHAN,
J. A. WORTH,
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

STRAYED.

FROM the Fayetteville ARSENAL AND ARMORY, on the 9th inst., a black mare Mule, about 8 years old, holds a high head in harness, slight gear marks. A liberal reward will be paid to any one finding and bringing her back.

Persons are cautioned against trading for her.

F. L. CHILDS,
214 6t Lieut. Col. Comd'g.
Observer copy 2 times.

No. 17, Market Square!

RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the above establishment having returned "*from the wars,*" peace having been declared in Moore County, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers. They will find a choice selection of

Combs, Tooth Brushes, Fancy Soap,
"Old Windsor," do., Needles,
Pins, Spool Cotton, Bl'k
Flax Thread, Black
Silk do., Hooks
and Eyes.

Stationary—consisting of

Note, Letter and Fools' cap Paper, Plain, Fancy and Commercial Envelopes, Pencils, Pens, Pen Holders, &c., &c.

Also a new and carefully selected stock of the latest Music Pieces published.

Choice Smoking Tobacco for Sale.
Oct5-tf

THE CAROLINIAN.

P. J. SINCLAIR, Editor.

Office, No. 17 Market Square.

☞ All Marriages, Obituary, Funeral and Estate Notices, Company and Military Orders for Meetings, Drills, &c., Lodge and Society Notices and Summonses, Wants, Losses and Findings, Exhibition and Concert Notices, all country, transient and foreign advertising, of whatsoever nature or character, must be paid for when left at or sent to the office for publication. This arrangement will be strictly enforced. Such cash advertisements, as they appear, will always be marked by an asterisk or star thus (*).

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., OCT. 13, 1864.

☞ Our Subscribers in town will confer a *special favor*, when they fail to get their papers, by informing us immediately of the fact. Of course we cannot know when it occurs unless this be done.

☞ Particular Attention is Called to the Following.—The publishers of this paper desire that their terms be fully understood. *All* subscriptions must be *paid in advance*. Payment must be made at this office, or, if to a collector, ten per cent. additional will be charged. Our Collector will call weekly on delinquents and make collections, when, in *every instance*, the above rule will be adhered to *Collections made every Monday*.

Notice.—C. C. McCrummin, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive moneys and receipt for us in all business matters connected with this office, which relates to subscription and advertising.

The removal of Farragut from Mobile and the recall of Porter from the Mississippi, are indications that some naval armade of no little strength and importance, is soon to be prepared and sent forth from the Atlantic States; and that superhuman effort is to be made against some one of our Confederate ports. As nearly every other inlet in the South has been closed, and the external commerce of the country confined to the port of Wilmington, it has grown into a fixed and general belief that this expedition will be directed against that city.

Thus far every effort, and they have not relaxed their endeavors to close that port, has met with no success. In spite of the vigilance of the blockaders, vessels have passed to and fro; and Wilmington has done a thriving trade with the foreign world. No one of the native Yankee seamen who have been on duty there has been equal to the task, and it has at last become necessary for them to employ in that service a renegade Southron who in this war and on his element has done more to give the Yankees a marine superiority to us, than any man of their navy, David G. Farragut by name. This man met with many seeming successes—but while he effected a lodgment in Mobile Bay, he did not suceeed in the capture of that city. He may succeed in preventing the continuance of blockade running for a while, but if a proper spirit and competent capacity is employed in the defence of Wilmington, he is not likely to acquire more solid fruits of victory there than he has elsewhere secured.

It should be the care of our authorities, that a man of merit commands our forces there—and a sufficient force should be sent there to hold the town, against any assault, however strong our enemies may be when they open the attack. On those men who are there, and who will have charge of the defence, rests a solemn responsibility. Let them remember that death and a glorious grave is far preferable to an unmanly flight, or an ignominious surrender. Let them resolve to die by their guns, and to color the very ocean waves with stains of blood, ere they relinquish their possession of that stronghold. We trust there are no such officers there as the cowardly traitors who beseeched Anderson to surrender his garrison at Mobile; and we hope there are no weak kneed and unmanly Anderson's to give way to the piteous bewailings of a pack of scared poltroons who fear the effusion of blood.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, reveals to us the unknown and unsuspected fact, that out of three Divisions that assaulted Fort Harrison, *one* commanded by Gen. Burnham, (who was himself killed,) *lost five hundred men* in killed and wounded, while in the assault on Fort Gilmer, the loss in killed was *two thousand*, all negroes.

Mr. R. R. Collier, in a communication to the Petersburg *Express* makes a proposition for peace to the armies of our enemies, and to our own army, which if it could have weight with those of the Yankees would certainly be a good thing for us, and be acceded to on the part of our authorities without hesitation. It is that the men in both armies go home, determined to fight no longer; not to stack their arms in the camps they now occupy, but to carry them home with them, and to force the governments which are their creatures to cease this war.

Now as we have only asked from the beginning to be left alone; as we are not ambitious of conquest; and as we would be better off in a condition of peace than in a state of war. As the glory which has attended our arms has been sufficient to satisfy us; and as the success of the Yankee armies have been such, as to make even for them, when compared with the soldiers of other countries besides the Confederate States, a reputation in war, which would prevent any other nation from engaging in battle with them, or seeking to conquor them, they could go home. and we would be prepared to stop short and strike not one blow more in this struggle which has not been of our seeking and which they forced on us.

But if Mr. Collier thinks his appeal is to result in any corresponding action, on the part of the armies, he certainly must be a *spooney*.

The Yankees have gone so far, and are so steeped in prejudices that they will never relax their efforts till we have given them what Paddy gave the drum.—Our troops cannot accept the proposal, nor does Mr. Collier wish them to accept it until the Yankee army is safe beyond the Potomac and the Ohio. If this could be affected it would be a most splendid exemplification of a people asserting the right of self government.

War News.—The Richmond Sentinel, of the 10th, says that for two days we have had comparative quiet on both sides of the James. Grant's army is not believed to exceed seventy thousand men, about one half of them on the North side of the river.

It is said that as soon as Butler's Dutch Gap Canal is completed, Grant intends making another "on to Richmond," aided by Admiral Farragut, who is to rush the James river fleet through and attempt the capture of Drewry's Bluff. He may pass through the Gap, but only to find that the bars are up, and the fence too strong for him to break through.

The same paper gives the following particulars of the gallant Mosby's late exploit: Official dispatches received yesterday state that a body of about 1,000 of the enemy moved up the Manassas Gap Railroad on the 4th, with trains loaded with railroad material, and occupied Salem and Rectortown. Col. Mosby attacked them at Salem, defeating them, capturing their baggage, camp equipage, stores, &c., with 50 prisoners, and killing and wounding a considerable number.—His loss, two wounded.

Salem is in Fauquier county, and is on the Manassas Gap railroad, fifty two miles from Alexandria. As Sheridan was falling back towards Strasburg, it is evident that he contemplated making that point his base of operations, drawing his supplies from Alexandria over the Manassas road to Strasburg. This brilliant achievement of Col. Mosby will disconcert Sheridan's plan somewhat, and make him watch a little more closely his communications.

The pleasure of the gallant Mosby's victory is enhanced by the knowledge that his loss was so insignificant, and that he has so soon had it in his power to chastise the enemy for the brutal murder of several of his men.

A letter in the New York *Tribune* says:

No further intercourse will be permitted with Newbern for the present, on account of the prevalence there of what is believed to be yellow fever. A large number of persons have fallen victims to the disease. There is considerable panic, and many, both citizens and officers, are going away. The most energetic measures are adopted to stay the progress of the disease.

The Crop of Sorghum.—A writer from Hawkinsville, Georgia, says the people down there have made enough sorghum to sweeten the Confederacy. The crop of sorghum this year is unprecedently large all over the South.

The Situation near Petersburg.—The position of affairs near Petersburg are unchanged, though a fight on our extreme right may be expected at any moment.—At last accounts, however, everything was remarkably quiet. The *Express* of Monday last says

About noon on Saturday, the enemy in strong force advanced from their works on Peebles' farm, drove in our outer videttes and occupied a portion of our breastworks which were abandoned after the capture of Fort McRae. It was supposed at first that this advance was made preparatory to a general attack on our present position, or to cover another flank movement and every thing was gotten in readiness to meet either event. But if such were their intentions the Yankees failed to carry them out.

Yesterday morning, having probably ascertained that the Confederates were in too strong force to warrant even the advanced ground they had gained safe, the enemy fell back and our Vidette posts were re-established.

Since the occupation of Peebles' farm, the enemy have only held that portion of our lest lines adjacent to Fort McRae, and have not [illegible] proper to throw troops into them. Even in case they were to hold them permanently, it would not in the least affect our present position, or brighten their prospects of reaching the South Side Railroad.

We understand from good authority, that the Yankees have erected works of the most formidable character on Pegram's farm, and all along their present line of battle from Chappell's to Indian Town Run. This is no more than we had expected to hear, since their policy is to fortify every inch of ground they gain, and render it secure against assault. By force of superior numbers, and by strong efforts or attempts to carry out their real intentions at the other end of their long lines, they occasionally gain a slight advantage here, at a tremendous cost in killed and captured, when the musket is at once yielded to the spade, and works spring up like mushrooms—the growth of a single night. After so much labor with the spade rest is necessary for the wearied troops, ere another movement is made.

Until further orders from the Secretary of War, we think it is doubtful whether we can give our readers any more telegraphic dispatches in regard to the situation of our armies. We hope, however, that he will remove the injunction which has been imposed, and that their publication can be speedily resumed.

Our readers must be patient. It has never been the policy of our government to blind them to a true appreciation of their condition, when our troops have met with reverses, and it is ungenerous to suppose that such a policy will be inaugurated at this late day. And if it is only good news which is kept back from them, or such as if published, might tend to give our enemies information, and ruin the plans of our generals—they can wait without murmuring until a necessity no longer exists for our silence, assured that every thing is working together for the promotion of our interests and the advancement of our welfare.

Be of good cheer—perhaps ere long such news will be flashed over the wires as will send a thrill of delight through the country, and then in the glory and satisfaction of that hour, they will be amply repaid for their self-denial.

Horrible Villainy.—The New York *Herald* of the 5th has been received in this city. In it is a letter from Grant to Sheridan, in which he directs him to burn every house in the Valley; to kill every horse, cow, sheep, or other animal; to destroy every mill; to set fire to every barn, wheat or hay stack, to cut down every ornamental tree, and carry off every negro. He says that if this war continues twelve months longer, he desires to convert the whole Valley into a howling wilderness. There is nothing in modern history so atrocious as this order. It is the act of man with small brains and great vanity, who has been beaten and baffled until his senses have fled completely. It is the outpouring of a beaten and wounded spirit. He cannot whip Lee, but he can starve the women and children. We turn him over to General Lee.

This order was issued while Sheridan was, as he thought, carrying everything before him It had not time to be published before he was flying down the Valley with his freebooters, and Early in pursuit. Is there a man belonging to the Valley who can stay away from his colors under such circumstances? If there is, he must be dead to all the impulses that ennoble man Never was vengeance more loudly called for.

Richmond Dispatch.

☞ The Paris *Moniteur* says the cotton crisis in France is well nigh past, and that Ceylon, Algeria, Guiana and the West Indies will soon produce cotton for France.

The Invasion of Missouri.—The news from Missouri continues to be favorable to the Confederate cause. At latest accounts, the Yankees were concentrating at Rolla, and Gen. Price was between the Pacific and Southwest Branch Railroad.

The following dispatch is dated from St. Louis on the 4th.

An official dispatch from Jefferson City says sixty of Col. Fletcher's men, of General Ewing's command, have reached Herman. No details of their experience have been received.

General Ewing, with the prineipal portion of his troops has arrived at Rolla.

All is quiet at Jefferson City, the enemy not having yet appeared in that vicinity.

The rebel army is between the Pacific and Southwest Branch Railroads, with a train of two hundred wagons, apparently aiming at Rolla.

The Pacific road is reported not injured, but the southwest branch is almost entirely in the hands of the rebels, and the depots at St. Clair, Sullivan, Harrison's and Cuba, and the bridges, across the Miramec are burned.

Nearly all the goods in Franklin have been taken by the rebels, and many private dwellings plundered.

Ironton and Arcadella are completely gutted. Irondale, especially, was sacked after Price's chief of staff and other officers had assured the citizens, that private property would be respected.

A dispatch from Cape Girardeau says Colonel Hiber, commanding there, has reoccupied Charleston and sent a force to Bloomington. His outposts and cavalry are scouting the country in all directions

We have just received from a trustworthy correspondent, an account of the part borne by the Fifth North Carolina regiment, in the fight at Winchester. It seems that this veteran regiment was as usual in the front, and served where danger was thickest. According to this account, it was the Fifth that hastened to the support of the Forty-third, when the latter was pressed back, and succeeded in checking the enemy and in driving him back. Subsequently, and for the purpose of yielding the same support, Col. Lea of the Fifth, under the immediate order of Brig. Brig. R. D. Johnston, charged the enemy's lines and drove them from the field.

For this gallant behavior, Col. Lea and his command received the compliments of both Gens. Ramseur and Johnston, *on the field*. In the course of the fight Col. Lea's horse was killed under him. It is also asserted for this regiment, that it held its position until the other regiments of the division had been driven back, and until the enemy had "swarmed on either flank," when by order of its Colonel, it was "marched in retreat." During the retreat Col Lea was wounded severely, (the fourth wound he has received in the war.) After he left the field, the regiment was commanded by Capt. Taylor.

It is not necessary to compliment this regiment. Its history has been written in blood. Whether at working, watching, marching or fighting, it has ever been found at the post of duty. * * * * It has a bright record. Flattery cannot improve its reputation; and if desired, it could not hinder it.—*Confederate.*

The *Herald* cries out to those who are prudent to stand from under, as the financial crisis so long predicted is close at hand. The storm first burst at Chicago is now beginning to lower over New York. The *Herald* says:

Gold fell to 188 yesterday, but afterwards recovered, and the closing quotation was 190 Efforts were made to stave off the panic; but it will probably be fruitless. It will be seen by our commercial report that business is almost paralyzed Several firms have already suspended. Produce has declined heavily and several produce merchants have come down with it.

After giving a table comparing the quotations of miscellaneous stocks on the 5th of October, "so as to show the terrible fall," the *Herald* nevertheless warns its readers against the imminence of the crisis. It says:

We are on the eve of a crisis worse than that of 1857 and as dreadful as that of 1837. Those who suffer will receive little sympathy; for the whole country will be benefited by their losses, just as they have grown rich upon the sufferings of the country. From the price of a theatre ticket to the rent of a dwelling house, everything must come down. The storm is on the eve of bursting in Wall street and will soon rage like a tempest over the length and breadth of the land.

The Lynchburgh Republican says that in N. C. and Virginia there are sixteen or eighteen thousand exempts, under State laws, nearly the whole of whom ought to be in the army and their places filled by men exempt by age or infirmity from military duty. Farmers are taken, and old men and boys are taken, while able bodied young men are protected from conscription by holding petty offices, which can be better filled by old men and invalids.

Southwestern Virginia.—There is nothing later from Southwestern Virginia up to the time of this writing—Sunday forenoon. Burbridge is said to have escaped with the shattered remnant of his army, and is probably now safe in Kentucky. The railroad bridge at Zollicoffer, Tenn, was not burned An attempt was made to destroy it, but failed.

The enemy in East Tennessee were at Kingsport, twenty-four miles below Bristol on Wednesday, retreating hurriedly in the direction of Bull's Gap. Our forces were pursuing.

Pet. Express.

Recruits.—Recruits are said to be flocking to Forrest in Middle Tennessee by the thousands. Andy Johnson had just issued an order calling out every man in Tennessee, (white and black,) between the ages of 16 and 55, to repel the invasion. The whites prefer fighting under the Confederate banner, and the blacks are flying in terror from the advance of Forrest's victorious legions

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cow & Calf, & Glass Ware At Auction.

THURSDAY at 11 A. M.
1 Milk Cow and young Calf;
1 Carpet—nearly new;
1 Superior Astra Lamp;
1 Lantern;
1 Foot Stove;
1 Coal Stove;
6 Lamps, different kinds;
1 Tin Pan—new;
1 Hand Trunk in good order, and a variety of other articles. J. H. COOK, Auct'r.
Oct13-1t

Just Received!

LILLY WHITE French Face Powder, a genuine article—also—Linen Tape, L. C. Handkerchiefs, Powder, Shot and Caps. Also a large lot of choice Smoking Tobacco—such as "Killickinick," "Climax," "Scarfa lettie," "Rebel's choice," "Southern Soldier's Delight." Can be found at
No. 17, Market Square.
Oct. 13-1t

Executive Department, N. C.,
Adjutant General's Office.
Raleigh, Oct. 4th, 1864.

General Orders, No. 24.

A NECESSITY having arisen for calling a part of the Guard for Home Defence into the field to repel a threatened invasion, to avoid interfering as far as possible with the industrial pursuits of the country, it is ordered that the commanding officers of the Guard for Home Defence in the counties of Surry, Yadkin, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston and Cleaveland, and all the couties lying east of said counties, will assemble their respective Regiments or Batalions without delay, and proceed to devide them into three equal parts, to be known as the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes—these numbers to be determined by lot or draft, and the classes called out in rotation, when less than the whole are required for field service.

Commanders of Battalions will exclude from the 1st class all persons physically incapable of performing field service, and they will be careful not to include in either class persons not strictly members of the Guard for Home Defence.

When there are less than three companies in a Battalion, they will be united and devided into three equal parts, and a compliment of officers assigned to each. When there are three, six or nine companies in a Battalion, they will be equalized in numbers by transfers from one company to the other, and when the number of companies is not devisable by three, then it must be made so by breaking up the odd companies and assigning their members to the other companies. The company or companies to be broken up to be determined by lot.

As soon as each commander has complied with the foregoing instructions, he will arm and equip the 1st class of his Battalion and order it to proceed without delay to Goldsboro', and report to Brig. Gen. C. Leventhorpe, who, as the troops arrive, will organize them into Regiments.

The Guard for Home Defence belonging to counties lying west of those above enumerated, are designed for the defence of the Mountain District. Their organization will not be changed for the present.

By order of Gov. Vance:
R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.
oct8-d3t-In3t

☞ All daily papers in the State copy three times; weeklies three times.

Auction Sale of Planing, Tonguing and Grooving Machine.

THE undersigned will sell at public auction on Thursday the 20th of October, 1864, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at the Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, a Planing, Tonguing and Grooving Machine. The Machine is nearly new and any one desiring to purchase, would do well to call and see it. Apply to
Lt. Col. F. L. CHILDS,
Comd'g Officer.
H. McMILLAN, Auct'r.
210 ts

WALTER WATSON,

GUN, PISTOL MAKER AND **Machinist.**

Guns and Pistols made and Repaired with Dispatch.

MEMBERS of Reserves and Home Guards can have their arms repaired at half price. All kinds of Machine work done.
Hay Mount, Fayetteville, N. C., opposite the residence of E. J. Hale, Esq.
205 1m

Choice Tobacco!

THE UNDERSIGNED has just received a choice lot of superior chewing tabacco, which he offers for sale at reasonable prices.
Some of that A NO. 1 chewing tobacco still on hand. ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.
196-1m

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH,

Grocer and Commission MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
196-tf